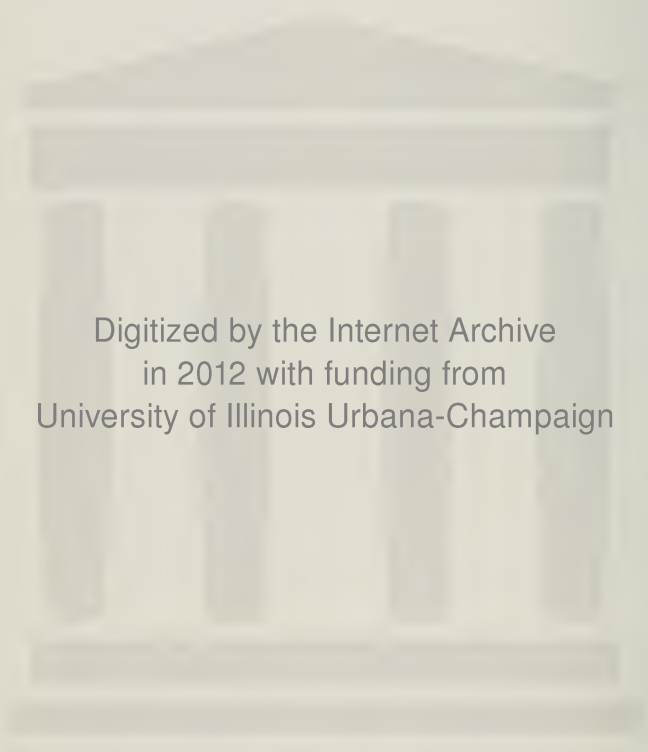


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University of Arkansas

BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

MADE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW

FOR THE

YEARS 1911-12 AND 1912-13

Fayetteville, Arkansas

FORT SMITH
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Report of the Board of Trustees

To His Excellency, The Governor of Arkansas:

We herewith submit the biennial report of the University of Arkansas:

ATTENDANCE.

The attendance of genuine college students at the University shows substantial growth. Since 1907-8 the attendance by years has been as follows: 1907-8, 1125; 1908-9, 1019; 1909-10, 933; 1910-11, 838; 1911-12, 707.

In totals the figures show a rapid decline. But as a matter of fact there has been a gratifying increase of real college students. In 1907-8 the University enforced nominally $10\frac{1}{2}$ units, actually only 9 units, entrance requirements; in 1912, 14 full units, a difference of over a year's work. While the present enrollment of about 600 is apparently small when compared to 1125 five years ago, yet of that 1125 not over 300 could get into the University now at all, owing to higher entrance conditions and the abolition of the preparatory department. None below the sophomore class of five years ago could enter the University today. This would exclude all preparatory and freshman students (760) and most of the special, short course, and conservatory students (92) of that year. The enrollment of the current year is some seventy-five short of that of the preceding year. This is explained by the fact that in September, 1911, seventy-four students entered the freshman class from the preparatory department of the year before, whereas none came from

that source this year. Moreover the entrance requirements are higher by one unit and the University enforced this year for the first time the rule that a student, unless 20 years old, coming from a high school community must be a graduate of said high school except in special cases where the local authorities recommend admission though the applicant is not a graduate.

Happily the University, for the first time, has reached the point in its development where it is in no sense a competitor with high schools. It is now the strongest friend that the high schools have. Now our graduates can enter without deficiencies the great graduate universities of the United States, whereas heretofore, because of our low entrance requirements, they have been compelled to make up deficiencies varying in amount up to one year's work.

CHANGE IN ADMINISTRATION.

In June, 1912, President John N. Tillman, after serving the University as president for a period of seven years, declined to allow his name to be considered for re-election. President Tillman is an alumnus of the University and has been identified with the public service of the State for many years. The board of trustees, in the form of resolutions, expressed in strong terms their appreciation of his services. The features of his administration were an increase in attendance, the abolition of the preparatory department, the raising of the entrance requirements and the organization and growth of the agricultural college.

When the vacancy in the presidency occurred, the board of trustees, appreciating their trust and with an ambition to build up a greater university, tendered the position to Chancellor J. H. Kirkland of Vanderbilt University. But this distinguished educator, after carefully looking over the situation, declined the offer because of inadequate and uncertain financial support. Before reaching this conclusion, Chancellor Kirkland made a study of the appropriations, the recent vetoes, the depleted condition of the state treasury, and the

general lack of interest and pride in the University. No event in its recent history so forcibly emphasizes the importance of making adequate provision for the permanent support of the University. Chancellor Kirkland made it plain that salary was not the deciding fact. Upon Chancellor Kirkland's declination, the board elected J. H. Reynolds, professor of history and political science, acting president.

CHANGES IN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

There has been for some time a feeling in the faculty and board that the University had outgrown its small college organization and that the experience and wisdom of the teaching force of the institution should have more weight in University policy and administration. The professors are legally in the position of employees of the corporation and they have practically had no voice in the administration of the institution. Many of them are men of ripe scholarship and of large experience. The University should have the benefit of their counsel. In contrast with this position of the professor, compare the position of the Oxford or Cambridge professor (fellow). In these great English universities the head of the college and the professors (fellows) not only administer the internal affairs, but are themselves the trustees, elect their own successors and control the finances of the institution. While no such organization is possible or advisable here, yet we have encouraged a larger participation of the faculty in university administration. President Reynolds being of this opinion gave opportunity for its expression in organic form. During the summer after invoking the best academic experience of the country the faculty made many changes in the internal organization of the University. They divided the University into three colleges—agriculture, arts and sciences, and engineering. Each college has a faculty of its own composed of the teaching force of the college. Each faculty is given control of all matters pertaining exclusively to its particular college. The chairman of each faculty is the general executive head of the col-

lege. The unitary character of the University is preserved in three distinct agencies—the president, the University senate, and the University council. The senate composed of the heads of all departments and full professors throughout the institution is the central law-making and policy-determining body of the University. Its chairman is the president. The University council is composed of nine members. They are men of large experience and ability. The council is advisory to the president and is the central administrative and disciplinary body of the institution.

Moreover the machinery and discipline was re-organized and comprehensive plans for bringing teachers and students closer together, for raising standards of scholarship, for securing regular attendance upon classes, and for invoking the moral influence of parents in stimulating delinquent students, were made. The management of athletics was put under a board of five elected by the University senate. This board enforces eligibility rules and has control of athletic finances.

STUDENT STRIKE.

The public has a general knowledge of the student strike of February, 1912. This unfortunate affair is not easily explained. No one seems to know the exact cause. Probably there was no one common cause. It seems that different students had different grievances, fancied or real, that they pooled interests and issued the X-Ray, an iconoclastic paper which scored everything in general. Some found fault with one thing and some with another. The faculty acting within their rights in enforcing a rule of the board of trustees expelled the thirty-six leaders. This led to a sympathetic strike of practically the entire student body. The strike lasted from Tuesday, February 27, to Saturday, March 2. The trustees were called in to settle the trouble. After hearing both students and faculty they passed a resolution repealing the law of the board under which the faculty acted and reinstated the expelled students. Fear has been entertained that the spirit

of the strike would project itself into this year, but happily this fear so far has proven groundless. The faculty has acted with wisdom and decision. The action of the board in reinstating the students has not had the slightest effect in making the faculty timid in enforcing discipline. Moreover the students have shown a patriotic spirit in responding loyally to the progressive measures of the faculty.

CARNEGIE FOUNDATION.

The trustees respectfully request that the General Assembly give its assent to the University's being placed on the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Thirty-six states have endorsed the application of their respective universities for admission to the benefits of this Foundation. In this list are included many of the wealthiest states in the Union, and such strong universities as those of California, Michigan, Minnesota, Virginia, Missouri and Wisconsin are on the Foundation. It will be decades before the State of Arkansas will feel able to provide a system of retiring allowances for emeritus professors in the University. The Carnegie Foundation offers to do this for the State without interfering in the least with the management or instruction in the University. The Foundation does not seek to control in anywise the institutions enjoying its benefits. The trust provides a competent living in the evening of life for the men who have worn themselves out teaching. The teachers in the University are underpaid; it takes their entire salary to meet current expenses; they are therefore unable to accumulate a competency for old age. They should be relieved of anxiety about the future; otherwise they can not render the best service. The least that the State can do is to lend its assent, so as to make it possible for these men to become the beneficiaries of the trust.

ANTI-FRATERNITY LAW.

The board respectfully asks for the repeal of the anti-fraternity law No. 4303-7 of Kirby's Digest. The law does no good and is a positive injury to the military department. The United States army officer stationed at the University can not make his appointments over second lieutenant on merit, because the law forbids his appointment of fraternity men to positions above that rank.

In a communication, dated August 30, 1911, to Lieutenant Robert D. Carter, commandant of the University at the time, Benj. Alvord, Adjutant General of the War Department, speaking of the fraternity law, among other things said:

"At some convenient time, you will bring to the attention of the University authorities the apparent injustice of applying the requirements of this law to the candidates for commissioned grades in the cadet battalion. It would seem that either the provisions of the law should be applied impartially, or that proper efforts should be made by the University to induce the legislature of the State to rescind the law in question. Should some satisfactory arrangements not be brought about in the near future, it will probably be necessary to withdraw from the University the detail of an officer of the army and direct that the arms and munitions of war be returned to the ordnance department.

"Until such extreme measures become necessary, you will continue to observe carefully the law and avoid any public discussion or comment about it, setting a proper example of respect for what is the sovereign law of the State." (Black type ours.)

THE ENDOWMENT.

The State of Arkansas has not fully observed for forty-one years the pledge made to the general government in founding the University of Arkansas. The land grant of July 2, 1862, to which the University owes its origin, gave to Arkansas land scrip for 150,000 acres of public lands. This land was to be a permanent en-

dowment of the University, the income from which was to be used in supporting the institution. The act provided that the proceeds of the sale of the land should be invested **"in stocks of the United States or of the state or some other safe stocks yielding not less than 5 per cent upon the par value of said stocks, and that the moneys so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund."** (Black type in the paragraph on endowment is ours.)

The act further prescribed conditions to which the states were required to assent by legislative acts before they could enjoy the benefits of the grant, one of which was that if any portion of the funds invested or any portion of the interest thereon **"shall, by any action or contingency be diminished or lost it shall be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished, and the annual interest shall be regularly applied, without diminution, to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act."**

The law thus clearly imposes upon a state accepting the grant two duties, (1) to keep undiminished the endowment invested in safe securities yielding not less than 5 per cent interest; and (2) to replace any part of the endowment or interest that might be lost or diminished. But did Arkansas accept the grant subject to these conditions? Yes; May 11, 1864, the Governor approved an act of acceptance pledging the faith and honor of the State to the faithful performance of all the conditions required in the act of Congress. Again lest the sufficiency of the act of 1864 be questioned, the legislature in January, 1867, passed another act accepting the grant, in which appears this pledge:

"The State of Arkansas will replace any portion of the fund provided by section four of said act, or any portion of the interest thereon, which shall by any action or contingency be diminished or lost, so that the capital fund shall remain forever undiminished, and will apply the annual interest thereon regularly, without diminution, to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of the said act of Congress." The legislature could not have chosen a more emphatic manner of obligating the State, using as the act does the very lan-

guage of the land grant act. This is the law in the case. What are the facts?

The board of trustees realized \$135,000 from the sale of land scrip in 1872; they applied, as they were authorized to do, \$11,000 of this sum in the purchase of the site for the University at Fayetteville; they applied \$121,333.33 in the purchase of the \$130,000 eight per cent bonds of Fayetteville and Washington County, making the latter the endowment of the University; and they erroneously applied the balance, \$2,666.67, on current expenses, whereas they were required by the Act of Congress to apply it on endowment. In 1902 Fayetteville and Washington County redeemed all of their bonds except \$9,000. The latter was paid in 1907. In January, 1902, the legislature transferred as the University endowment \$116,000 of state bonds bearing 3 per cent interest, leaving \$5,000 uninvested. Neither has the State invested the \$9,000 paid by Fayetteville in 1907.

From these facts, it will be seen that the State has violated the compact with the national government in the following particulars:

(a) That \$2,666.67 realized from the sale of land scrip and used to pay current expenses in 1872 should have been invested in bonds as a part of the permanent endowment;

(b) That \$5,000 of the endowment was not invested from January, 1902, to January, 1907; that from January, 1907, to the present \$14,000 has not been invested;

(c) That the rate of interest has been less by 2 per cent on the \$116,000 from January, 1902, to the present, than the State pledged in its organic acts and Congress in the land grant act required;

(d) That no interest was paid on \$5,000 of the endowment from 1902 to 1907 and on \$14,000 from that date until the present, and on the \$2,666.67 from January, 1872, to the present.

The State is in honor and in law bound (1) to issue to the University \$132,666 state bonds bearing 5 per cent interest or invest that amount in other safe se-

curities bearing 5 per cent or more in lieu of the \$116,-000 three per cent state bonds now to the credit of the University, and \$16,666, the uninvested endowment; (2) to refund to the University back interest due on account of the failure of the State to perform its duty under the compact.

The interest due is as follows:

(a)	Interest on \$2,666.67 at 5 per cent, for 41 years from 1872 to 1913.....	\$ 5,466.53
(b)	Interest on \$116,000 at 2 per cent, for 11 years from January, 1902, to Jan- uary, 1913	25,520.00
(c)	Interest on \$5,000 at 5 per cent for 5 years from January, 1902, to Jan- uary, 1907	1,250.00
(d)	Interest on \$14,000 at 5 per cent for 6 years from January, 1907, to Jan- uary, 1913	4,200.00
	Total.....	<u>\$36,436.53</u>

The board, therefore, respectfully recommends that the General Assembly take up the \$116,000 three per cent bonds now to the credit of the University and issue in lieu thereof \$132,666 of five per cent state bonds and place them to the credit of the University, and (2) appropriate and place at the disposal of the board of trustees of the University \$36,436.53 as settlement in full of interest due the University on the land grant endowment. This is the least that the General Assembly can do. The honor of the State is pledged. This appropriation should be made independent of the general appropriation for the support of the University because it is an old debt contracted over forty years ago. Owing to the fact that the University has seriously suffered from recent vetoes, this is an opportune time for the payment of this back interest. It would go far towards repairing the buildings and replacing worn out equipment. That a failure of the General Assembly to redeem its promise may lead to withholding the Federal funds from the Agricultural

College is more than intimated in the following paragraph from a letter of the Secretary of the Interior addressed to the University:

“The department is very unwilling to cripple or hamper the administration of the Agricultural College by withholding any portion of the funds appropriated for its support. * * * * * No future action will be taken by this department until after the State legislature has had an opportunity to make the necessary legislative provision for remedying existing conditions and providing against their recurrence.”

NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The following estimates indicate the real needs of the University for the coming biennial period. The board appreciates, however, that the State is not prepared to appropriate everything called for. Before the bill appropriating for the University is prepared, these items will be pruned so as to bring the total request within the financial ability of the State. When this is done, the board entertains the hope that the General Assembly will not cut a **single** item. The board respectfully calls the attention of the General Assembly to a few general considerations, which in turn are followed by a detailed statement of the needs of the University.

Six Institutions.—The University's needs were never so imperative nor so great. The demands upon the University are multiplying rapidly. It is expected to cover the whole domain of human knowledge. The University is really made up of six institutions. There is the College of Arts and Science, including ancient and modern languages, all the sciences, history, political science, economics, philosophy, and mathematics; the College of Engineering, including civil, chemical, architectural, electrical, mining, and mechanical engineering, with their expensive equipments; the College of Agriculture and Experiment Station with their many departments; the School of Education for the training of teachers; the Medical College, a new obli-

gation taken over by the last General Assembly; the Branch Normal College at Pine Bluff. Thus it will be seen that the University is made up of five colleges and one school, each of which with the possible exception of the Branch Normal, is doing advanced and rapidly growing work. In the University, therefore, Arkansas has six institutions charged with the duty of doing all of the college and graduate work of the State.

Research and Extension Work.—Moreover, in addition to teaching, the University is required to do two other distinct and expensive lines of work, research and University extension. The University is the State's only agency to do research work, that is, to extend the domain of human knowledge. This is expected in all fields—language, the social sciences, engineering, agriculture, medicine, and the pure sciences. Such work requires specialists of a high order, costly laboratories and extensive libraries. It is probably the most important service of the University to the State. It vitalizes all teaching and touches a thousand interests where teaching touches one. Science, the product of research, has doubled the span of human life and multiplied many fold the productive power of man. **Yet vital to the life of the State as research is, Arkansas has practically provided no means for it at the University.**

The University is also expected to carry to the people the knowledge wrought out in libraries and laboratories. **The demand for extension work in the field of agriculture is far in excess of our ability to meet because of inadequate appropriations.** The University should vitalize the whole intellectual life and should serve every material interest of the State.

Run-down Condition of Equipments.—The library and laboratory equipments are in poorer condition than they have been for years because of limited appropriations and vetoes for the last four years. Not only have the laboratories and library not grown with the needs of the University, but apparatus and books have not been replaced as they have been damaged or worn out. Four years ago the Governor vetoed \$50,000

and two years ago \$108,250 in the University bill, all being maintenance items. This explains the run-down condition of equipments. In this connection it should be remembered that the board of trustees respected the vetoes and will not **present a deficit of one cent.** They are compelled, however, **to present an institution in sore need of equipment and repairs,** behind in this respect by \$158,250.

Teaching Force.—The teaching force in almost all departments is inadequate, and in some departments not half enough. For instance, one man is attempting to cover the whole field of biology, physiology and botany. This department alone needs three men. Classes are crowded and individual attention to the student is a physical impossibility in popular or required courses. Individual instruction and close personal contact between teacher and student are essential if the best results are to be secured. But this requires a large teaching force. In order that the number of teachers at Princeton might be adequate for individual instruction, Woodrow Wilson increased the annual salary fund by about \$150,000. While the University of Arkansas can not hope to establish the preceptorial system for many years to come, if at all, yet the teaching force should be doubled within the next few years.

Moreover, salaries are shamefully low. This is poor business policy. As a result the University loses strong men every year. Last year we lost on that account six men—Professor A. H. Purdue, our distinguished geologist, who was offered a salary almost double what he was receiving here; Associate Professor of English, Virgil L. Jones; Associate Professor of mechanical engineering, Brainard Mitchell; in the Agricultural College, the head of the dairy department, Carl H. Tourgee; an assistant in plant pathology, H. E. Stevens; and an assistant in animal husbandry, James Yowell. "There is that withholdeth more than is mete, but it tendeth only to poverty." The salary of head professors is about the same that it was twenty years ago, when the cost of living was not over one-half what it is now. We can not hope to hold the best

men under such conditions. The salaries of full professors in the University of Arkansas are lower than that of assistant professors in sister universities like Missouri and Texas. It is always easier to get **money for buildings and laboratories than for men**, but it is a **truism that men, not equipment, make a University**. A learned, enthusiastic and inspiring faculty is the most important fact in a university.

The State should attract to her university the best men obtainable and should pay enough to keep them. While honor, permanence of tenure and large outlook are stronger factors in holding men than dollars, yet dollars should be freely disbursed when others bid high for our experts. The loss of a man like Purdue is serious.

Of course some strong men will remain on poor salaries because of their loyalty. The State is their habitat; they have struck roots deep and for them to leave is like tearing up an old tree by the roots. But the State has no right to underpay men and trust to loyalty to keep them.

Additional Grounds.—While sufficient for immediate needs, the campus will prove inadequate for future expansion even in the matter of buildings. Ground is now needed for an athletic field for the young women. They have none at present. While land is cheap, the State should acquire the tract just north of the Agricultural College.

Arkansas and Her Sister States.—What other states are doing is not conclusive proof of what we should do, and yet their action is often instructive. In the matter of higher education, the State must keep pace, otherwise our sons and daughters will either go out of the State for an education or they will not be able to compete with the better trained brain from other states. Hence it is legitimate to inquire what our sister states are doing. For the year 1911 Arkansas appropriated for her university \$145,105; Missouri, \$670,861; Iowa, \$1,016,172; Kansas, \$945,670; North Dakota, \$350,375; Utah, \$250,479; Colorado, \$441,789; South Carolina, \$369,182; Oklahoma, \$489,123; Texas,

\$554,250; Minnesota, \$1,470,662; Wisconsin, \$1,227,900; Montana, \$173,466. That is to say, Missouri appropriated almost five times as much as did Arkansas; Kansas and Iowa each almost seven times; the little state of North Dakota almost two and a half times; the new state of Oklahoma over three times, and the poor state of South Carolina over two and a half times as much. Since 1871 Arkansas has expended on her university only \$1,671,005, while since 1895 South Carolina has expended on Clemson College alone (she supports the University and a military college besides), \$2,201,152; Missouri \$5,677,488, and Kansas in the eleven years from 1902 to 1913, \$7,278,824.

The following table furnishes the material facts about the universities of typical states in different sections of our country:

UNIVERSITIES.

State	Appropriation for One Year (1911)				Assessed Val. of Property
	Library	Apparatus	Buildings		
South Carolina ----	\$ 392,672	\$ 65,938	\$ 389,971	\$ 1,486,315	\$ 279,755,349
Missouri -----	670,861	114,134	408,918	1,225,148	-----
Kansas -----	945,670	111,973	392,799	1,898,829	2,777,054,317
Mississippi -----	296,720	50,428	382,307	989,850	393,297,773
North Carolina ----	193,000	70,028	270,164	975,750	617,690,386
Arkansas -----	145,105	15,420	164,000	350,000	425,000,000
Georgia -----	154,000	47,000	217,200	825,000	811,184,333
North Dakota ----	350,375	66,716	310,000	902,000	278,594,193
Oklahoma -----	489,123	32,744	263,468	632,500	860,000,000
Texas -----	554,250	99,920	490,455	2,109,000	2,309,803,626
Minnesota -----	1,479,662	150,000	700,000	3,021,000	-----
Wisconsin -----	1,227,900	169,602	715,989	2,772,074	2,941,412,842
Montana -----	173,466	37,300	234,500	663,500	331,670,428
Iowa -----	1,016,172	107,500	991,986	3,355,754	-----
Average-----	\$ 577,141	\$ 81,336	\$ 423,762	\$ 1,511,195	-----

The above figures need a word of explanation. By state university is meant an institution or institutions doing all the college and graduate work of the state that is done in public institutions within the state. Some states center all of their university work

in one institution; others divide it among two or more institutions. The above figures for some states, therefore, include the support given to two or more institutions. The fact to be remembered is that if a state divides its universities into two or more institutions, it takes all of them to constitute the university of the state whatever names are used, and that the matter of centralization or division is purely a question of state policy.

It is apparent that if Arkansas wants to keep abreast with the times she must deal more liberally with her University. Are the people of Arkansas content to allow their State, in the future as in the past, to continue to take her place at the foot of the procession in the matter of higher education?

A SETTING OF EGGS.

Arkansas for the last six years has been spending on her university about 8 cents per capita, or 40 cents for an average family. Forty cents happens to be the present price of a dozen eggs. Is it not possible for the State to rob another hen's nest in the interest of higher education? At present prices one egg per capita will add \$50,000 to the University or will put up a substantial building.

SPECIAL TAX.

From all parts of the State and from all classes of our citizenship have come calls for a special tax for one or all of the State's educational institutions. The Farmers' Union has asked that the four agricultural schools be placed upon a special tax. The State Board of Education, the State Teachers' Association, and likewise the State Federation of Labor recommend that the University, the State Normal, and the four agricultural schools be placed upon a tax. Similar memorials have been adopted by chambers of commerce. Such a tax would go a long way towards solving our financial problem. The present general revenue is inadequate; for since the reduction of the general revenue rate to $1\frac{3}{4}$ mills the legislature has created the State Normal, the sanatorium, the four agricultural schools, the reform school, has made the med-

ical school a claim on the treasury, and has increased executive and judicial salaries. Hence the large deficit in spite of executive vetoes is the inevitable result. As something must be done, the placing of the University and other state schools upon a special levy would relieve the general revenue so that it could carry the other burdens of state government.

A special levy for the University will make possible the adoption of a fixed policy and of farseeing plans for future development. It will give permanence and stability. Such a tax will eliminate politics and prevent the rivalry and scrambles before the legislature for support. The State levies a tax for the public schools, the Confederate pensions, and the State capitol. As the State has long since made the University a permanent part of its educational policy, there is no reason why it should not provide a permanent means of support. Among the states that have adopted such a policy for their universities are California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Arkansas, however, should not make the mistake of some of these states and levy a tax wholly inadequate and thus make it necessary for the University to continue to come before the legislature as heretofore for appropriations.

A GREATER UNIVERSITY.

But the method, whether by special tax or by biennial appropriations, is subordinate to the large question of adequate support of the University. All of the foregoing facts show conclusively that the University is the one neglected educational institution of the State and that Arkansas has never taken a large view of the University. This is State suicide, a case of stoppage at the source—intellectual, moral and material stagnation. Moreover, a general demand is coming in from all parts and parties of the State for a greater University. Both political parties have called for liberal appropriations, and many organizations, such as commercial leagues and agricultural societies, have taken similar action. The University has made a splendid

record with its meager equipment. The time has come for a forward step looking to the development of a greater University.

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

Maintenance and Salary.....\$4,000

Of this sum \$3,000 is needed for the salary of an assistant professor; \$1,000 for maintenance. The library of the department is very defective; our sets of the texts of the Greek and Latin authors and of standard translations are by no means complete; we have no busts of ancient authors or any illustrative material which would serve to make the class room work more interesting to students. There are a number of important classical periodicals which every University library should have. The back numbers of these can now be purchased at a cost of a few hundred dollars, but they will soon be hard to get at any price.

ART.

Maintenance\$800

The demand for the course in Arts and Crafts including work in design, metal work, book binding, leather, and basketry, has grown and the department now requires a large shop equipped with work benches, anvils, blowpipes, sewing frames, presses. The studio needs chairs, tables, lockers, casts, books, and periodicals. The department should be able to assemble here, at least for short intervals, the best examples of art for the culture of the student body.

BIOLOGY.

Maintenance and Assistant.....\$5,000

The department needs more instructors. It is impossible for one instructor to cover the whole field of biology. The department has always had more students enrolled than one teacher ought to attempt to instruct. Every year the department has to turn away students for lack of room and teaching force. Nothing but the most elementary work can be offered with

the present force and equipments. The biological departments in the universities of our neighboring states have from six to eighteen instructors. The University of Arkansas has only one. The department needs at least thirty new microscopes and apparatus for experimental purposes. Books of reference are badly needed for the students to consult on the various topics which come up in their daily work.

CHEMISTRY.

Maintenance\$12,100

1. **A ventilating apparatus** is needed to remove poisonous gases and vapors from the laboratories. The health of the students and instructors makes this provision imperative. No repairs have been made since the Chemical Building was erected in 1905. Amount needed, \$1,500.

2. **Apparatus and supplies, \$3,000.** This item includes the purchase of chemicals and apparatus generally used, and provides for the payment of storekeepers, janitors, etc.

3. **Library appropriation, \$2,400.** Of this amount \$1,500 is wanted for the purchase of complete sets of two or three of the more important chemical journals. The work of the department is much hampered by reason of lack of sets of the journals. Moreover the department needs standard treatises and current English and foreign chemical journals.

4. **Special apparatus, \$2,000.** This amount is needed for the purchase of expensive, indispensable permanent apparatus, for want of which the departmental work is hampered. Included in this item are: Apparatus for the study of radio-activity, netra microscopy (two of the most important recent developments in science); storage cells, platinum ware and apparatus (the price of platinum continues to advance, and to purchase now will be economy); projection and lecture apparatus; antoclaves, pyrometer, resistance electrical furnaces.

5. **Salary of an additional instructor, \$3,200.** An additional instructor in this department is greatly needed.

ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

Maintenance	\$1,500
Salary of Assistant.....	\$2,400

The primary needs of this large department are books and an assistant. The current literature in the field of Economics and Sociology is large. New books on the tariff, labor, trusts, transportation, money and banking, poor relief, charity and social reform are appearing daily. Moreover the library of this department is freely consulted by debaters and magazine writers. In addition, chairs and desks for the lecture rooms of the department are needed. The department is in need of another instructor.

EDUCATION.

Equipment and Maintenance.....	\$7,094
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1. **Furnishings** for the Peabody Building.—Up to date, the Department of Education has been forced to carry on its work in cramped quarters. At present the outlook is much brighter as a new building, erected from a donation of \$40,000 from the Peabody fund, is nearing completion. No provision, however, has been made for the furnishing of the building. In order to furnish it, an appropriation of \$3,444 is needed.

2. **Running expenses** for the years 1913-15.—To approach efficient work, at least two additional critic teachers are needed, each at \$800 per year for

two years.....	\$3,200
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For library supplies, lights, laundry.....	450
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ENGLISH.

Maintenance	\$2,000
Salary of Assistant.....	\$2,400

The department of English will need to satisfy the demands upon it for the next two years an additional teacher. The University needs a man of recognized ability and special training to offer courses in public speaking and debating. If the students of the Uni-

versity are to compete successfully with our neighboring states in inter-collegiate debate, they must have proper training. At present we have no means of training them. An assistant professor should be added to the English department, who shall, in addition to his courses in English, offer the necessary courses in public speaking and debating.

As the library is the laboratory of the department of English, it is important for us to have books to train our students properly. An appropriation of \$2,000 for the next two years should be made for the purchase of books and equipment for study.

EXPRESSION.

Maintenance\$500

The courses in this department are designed to afford a means of personal culture, for the development of an efficient personality. And in addition to this, they are essential to those who expect to teach literary interpretation, plain reading, oratory, and artistic rendering, and to those who expect to become readers and speakers. The one instrument which we all possess is a voice, yet little attention is paid to the pleasing and expressive use of the voice in ordinary conversation. One of the greatest helps toward converting this instrument into the low-toned efficient agent of personality that it was intended by nature to be is to give the students opportunity to listen to beautiful voices. The graphophone and records made by our best singers and speakers would be of the greatest benefit in this department.

For effective work, the department will require:

1. Books and magazines.....\$300
2. Graphophones and records..... 100
3. Pictures and busts for walls of studio, stationery 100

GEOLOGY AND MINING.

Maintenance\$2,500
Assistant 2,400

To meet the demands upon the department, bet-

ter equipments and an additional teacher are required. A man for mining and metallurgy is needed. With a small additional expenditure at the University, the State can meet every demand of the mining interests of the State. Some states have made the mistake of establishing separate mining schools. This involves a large outlay. Missouri has discovered her mistake and is now abandoning her mining school at Rolla.

The museum, the library, and the laboratories all need to be strengthened. The library especially needs many additions so that the world's workers in geology and mining may, in their books, be made helpers in our work here. The money available for maintenance and minor equipments the past two years has not been enough for the most pressing needs.

GERMAN.

Maintenance\$1,000

The most pressing need in this department is an adequate departmental library. Our collection of books is small. We can at present lay no claim to a departmental library. The department should also take the leading German magazines. Moreover, in order to bring the students into a German atmosphere, we need lanterns, slides, phonographs, language records, pictures, etc. The phonograph is a useful instrument in acquiring a foreign language.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Maintenance\$2,300

Salary of assistant..... 2,400

During the last four years, the department has lost ground in equipment. But few books have been bought in that time. Hence a large sum will be necessary to purchase the new books that have appeared within the period and to replace lost and worn-out books. The department also requires a number of magazines. Debaters and magazine writers use the library of this department freely. The department also needs a reader, an advanced student, who can read papers and tests, thus enabling the instructors to offer more courses. The department needs another instructor.

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

Equipment and maintenance.....\$8,800

At present there are no household science courses offered in the University. Owing to a great demand upon the part of the young women students for such courses, an appropriation of \$8,800 is needed to supply the demands for the next two years, the money to be used as follows:

For equipment of cooking and sewing rooms.....	\$1,114
Salary of two teachers in cooking for two years	4,000
Salary of one teacher in sewing for two years.....	2,400
Supplies of vegetables, meats, fuel, etc.....	1,286
Total.....	\$8,800

MATHEMATICS.

Maintenance\$550

For reference books, journals, etc., and other necessary equipment, such as plaster paris models and thread models of various surfaces and geometrical solids 400

For one mathematical typewriter and one mimeograph 150

On examination, students should have before them printed questions, but mathematical symbols can not be made on the common typewriter.

MUSIC.

Maintenance\$6,000

The department needs a pipe organ, new pianos, and a maintenance fund. The chapel should have a pipe organ. Moreover a small sum should be allowed for the salary of a violin teacher.

PHARMACY.

Maintenance and salary.....\$8,200

At the last session of the legislature, \$2,000 was appropriated for the establishment of a department of Pharmacy at Fayetteville. This amount is not ade-

quate. If the department is to be housed in the Chemical Building, room for it can be made only by finishing the basement of the building. This will cost in the neighborhood of \$1,500. Supplies and apparatus, books and journals will cost \$3,500, and the salary of a man to have charge of the department will amount to at least \$3,200 (for two years), if the right sort of man is gotten. It will be a mistake to start with less than the amounts indicated and a most greivous mistake to put the department in the hands of a cheap and incompetent man.

PHILOSOPHY.

Maintenance\$1,300

1. **A psychological laboratory, \$500.** Without a laboratory it is practically impossible to offer some of the courses that are most needed. We have no laboratory and are unable to give even an elementary course in experimental psychology. Psychology is a science and no student in a physical or natural science needs experimental work more than the student of psychology. Under present conditions, we are forced to rely on the bare statement that this or that is true.

2. **Books, \$500.** Our courses are weakened by being limited almost wholly to the text-book. In recent years there have been written many works in the field of philosophy, very few of which are in the library.

3. **Furniture, \$200.** For furniture and equipment of the philosophy room in the new building, \$200.

PHYSICS.

Maintenance\$5,000

The fire three years ago destroyed all the equipment of this department. None of the advanced courses can be offered, as there is neither room nor apparatus. Students are asking for higher courses, but they can not be given under present conditions. Physics is required of all students in engineering and chemistry. It is elected by a large per cent of the arts students. The more important needs are apparatus, balopticon, chronograph, fortin barometer, rotary high

vacuum pump, polarization apparatus, apparatus for liquefaction of gases and air, motor generator, ammeters and voltmeters Standard, wireless telegraphy apparatus, and balances.

ROMANCE LANGUAGES.

Maintenance\$1,850

French, Spanish, and Italian books, \$800. The chief works of the great literary men of Latin Europe must be secured.

Pictures, maps, and book cases, \$200. Pictures and historical maps are helpful in recitation and lecture work.

Lantern slides for lecture purposes, \$400. The life of the Latin people can be brought home to the students through the use of the lantern.

Foreign periodicals, \$200; graphophone and language records, \$250.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Maintenance\$7,975

\$3,000 for universal testing machine. This item was appropriated by the last General Assembly, but was vetoed. This equipment is necessary to place our graduates on an equal footing with the graduates from other institutions. There are not more than two or three state universities where they do not have this equipment to conduct experiments and to study the action of structural methods under different loadings.

\$2,200 for laboratory machinery for testing road materials. The Arkansas Good Roads Association at its annual meeting adopted a resolution requesting the next General Assembly to "establish a course in highway engineering at the State University." In order to improve the course on roads and keep pace with the increasing demand for road improvements, it will be necessary to provide laboratory equipment.

\$1,650 equipment for surveying. Present equipment is inadequate. Some of the transits and levels have been in constant use by students for the past thirty years, and are no longer accurate, owing to worn bearings. The entire equipment is in need of repairs and adjustments.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

Maintenance\$11,225

Electrical instruments and machines, to the value of about \$5,000, which were destroyed by fire three years ago, have not been replaced. We need money to develop the work in telephony, light and electric railways. These branches have been neglected in the past for lack of funds. Our general equipment is run down.

We have not had sufficient funds for the past two years to keep the plant in good running order and nothing new has been added.

Electrical machinery is expensive as to both initial cost and maintenance. If this important department of the University work is to be maintained and prosper, we must have money.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Maintenance\$6,840

Men graduating from this department have a broad field of usefulness before them and they are the men who are best fitted to develop the manufacturing interests of our State. Extensive laboratory equipment is needed for instruction and demonstration purposes. Our present equipment is inadequate and in poor repair.

MECHANICAL ARTS.

Maintenance\$9,265

Our shop equipment is used by students from several departments. The young men taking mechanical engineering, electrical engineering and the agricultural courses are required to take shop work. Much of the machinery now in use is old, worn, and out of date. The students can not be given work that they should get, because of the lack of necessary equipment.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND EXPERIMENT STATION.

This college includes many fields, as agronomy, horticulture, dairying, plant pathology, animal husbandry, veterinary science, entomology, agricultural chemistry, and agricultural extension. Extensive equipments for efficient work are required. While the University was founded primarily for agriculture, yet the State has given almost nothing to the agricultural college. The farmers are calling for many lines of service, but the college is without the means of rendering much of it. The college should not only conduct advanced research work, but it should be so equipped in teaching force and apparatus that it could meet the growing demand for highly trained specialists in agriculture—a demand coming alike from the farm, agricultural schools, departments of agriculture, and transportation companies. Moreover the college is expected to carry to the people the knowledge wrought out in libraries and laboratories. The demands for extension work in the field of agriculture is far in excess of our ability to meet because of inadequate appropriations. The college has within the past four years suffered from vetoes to the amount of \$39,999.

Land\$40,000

The College of Agriculture of the University has never had as much land as it needs. It has been under the necessity of renting land. This is unsatisfactory because experiments can not be planned over a long period of time. It is wholly out of the question to conduct properly instruction and research work on so small a farm as is now in the institution's possession. An agricultural college without a farm is like a mechanic without tools, a chemist without a laboratory. Each of the four agricultural schools has a larger farm than the agricultural college. **This is the most pressing need at the present time.**

Salaries, \$35,000. This is a larger amount than the College received from the last legislature, but it is the minimum with which the College can be properly conducted.

Contingent fund, \$3,000. A small flexible fund to meet unforeseen demands is necessary. Much more could be used wisely.

Farmers' institutes and popular bulletins, \$25,000. This is a larger amount than we received from the last legislature, but should it be granted it will not meet the demands made for institute work among the farmers. The people of the State are constantly calling upon the College for speakers on agricultural subjects and for bulletins on various agricultural matters. A large majority of the requests are not met owing to the lack of funds. This work produces the most immediate results of all undertakings of the institution. With this fund the College conducts farmers' institutes, agricultural schools, and correspondence work; it will print and distribute popular agricultural bulletins, which can not be printed out of federal funds.

VETERINARY SCIENCE.

Maintenance and Tick Eradication.....\$15,000

The tick eradication in this state heretofore justifies the above request. Four times the above amount would not be a too large sum for this work.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Maintenance\$5,000

Machinery, equipment, and general maintenance have never been supplied by the State to this department. The department needs additional breeding stock. Its intimate relation to one of the greatest interests of the State argues for a liberal support.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

Maintenance\$4,000

This department is continually called upon for assistance by individuals in various parts of the State, but it has been wholly unable to meet these requirements. Additional equipment, such as drying ovens, distilling apparatus, an air pressure apparatus for blast lamps and gas plant are absolute necessities.

PLANT PATHOLOGY.

Maintenance\$1,500

There is a certain amount of miscellaneous equipment needed in this department which can not be supplied by federal funds.

AGRONOMY.

Maintenance and Sub-stations.....\$20,000

This department conducts all sub-station work and a large and important part of the experimental work at the home station. There are hundreds of problems in general farming which should be worked out, but the department is very meagerly equipped for its work. The beginning of a soil survey should be made. The department needs twice the amount called for.

HORTICULTURE.

Maintenance and Orchard Survey.....\$15,000

The fruit and truck industries have grown to considerable proportions in Arkansas in the last three or four years, and the demands for assistance on the part of the College are great. An orchard and horticultural survey of the State would be invaluable. The department proposes to enter upon such a survey if given the funds. Popular bulletins for the farmer, including perhaps the more important papers of the State Horticultural Society, should be printed. Such bulletins can not be printed out of federal funds. The department needs two assistants.

BACTERIOLOGY.

Maintenance\$3,000

The State has never appropriated to this department, but financial assistance is very much needed at the present time, as a sub-laboratory should be maintained in the neighborhood of some packing house in the State. It is the intention to open such a laboratory at Little Rock.

ENTOMOLOGY.

Maintenance\$1,000

The department of entomology is wholly unable to

carry on proper instructional and research work with the present equipment.

GENERAL.

ATHLETICS.

Maintenance and assistants.....\$12,000

. Grading two fields, one for men and one for women, \$5,000.

Fencing, sodding, water, drainage, \$1,000.

Grandstand and bleachers, \$500.

Equipment, \$1,000.

Five new tennis courts, \$500.

Medical examiner and assistants, \$4,000.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

Maintenance\$800

The department needs new quarters, as the room on the fourth floor now in use is objectionable from every viewpoint. Whether the department remains in its present quarters, or moves, it needs books, a pianist to play for the classes, tennis courts, and an in-closed field for the out-door sports of the girls.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Maintenance and repairs.....\$2,100

The old armory needs reflooring, ceiling and painting. The present floor is rotten. The department is an important records office and should have a fire-proof filing cabinet and a clerk who can devote his entire time to the work.

LIBRARY.

Maintenance\$11,300

The library is the mired wheel of the University. It is about the weakest library among all the state universities, and several denominational colleges of the South have stronger libraries. It has not held its own for the past four years, as it has had practically no funds with which to replace worn-out and lost books.

The following figures will convey some idea of

the relative strength of our library: The University of Arkansas has a library of 15,000 volumes; University of Georgia, 35,000; Mississippi, 26,000; Missouri, 105,000; North Carolina, 60,000; North Dakota, 41,000; Kansas, 68,000; Texas, 73,000. The following small colleges have libraries larger than Arkansas: Davidson College, The Presbyterian College of North Carolina, 20,000; Emory, the Methodist College of Georgia, 30,000; Trinity, the Methodist College of North Carolina, 41,000; and Grinnell, a small non-sectarian college in Iowa, 43,000.

CAMPUS.

Maintenance\$4,000

The University has one of the most beautiful campuses in the country. A small sum expended for walks, walls, plants and labor would add much to its attractiveness. Some years ago the State began to build a stone wall around the campus. The work remains incomplete. The wall is needed not only for beauty, but to save the campus from further washing.

YOUNG WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Maintenance\$750

The Young Women's Christian Association stands for the highest type of womanhood and for active social service. These ideals can best be secured through the agency of a competent, energetic secretary, who studies the needs of every girl in school and is a safe counselor and advisor. The girls themselves bear most of the expenses of the organization, but the association renders so many public services to the girls that an appropriation for its partial support is justified. This item was vetoed two years ago.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Maintenance\$1,500

For the past ten years the Young Men's Christian Association of the University has rendered the student body a service by inculcating in the young men standards of clean lives, high integrity, manly sports, and absolute honesty. In the promotion of these laudable

objects it is necessary to maintain a well-trained and competent secretary, who devotes his entire time to the work and at the same time serves the University in many ways. While his salary and the expenses of the Reading Room operated in connection with the Y. M. C. A. are partly met by voluntary contributions by the faculty and students and friends of the Association, yet an appropriation of \$1,500 biennially is needed to maintain one of the greatest agencies for good in university life.

SALARY, \$130,000.

For an explanation of this item see the paragraph on teaching force to be found on page 11 of this report. The increase in the salary item is needed for two reasons, to increase the teaching force and to raise some salaries. This general salary item is for the teaching force of the Colleges of Arts and Science and of Engineering and for the School of Education.

BOYS' DORMITORIES.

Maintenance\$2,300

The university has three dormitories for young men—Buchanan, Hill, and Gray Halls, all located on the campus. These dormitories contribute largely to the democratic life and comfort of the students, as good accommodations are furnished at actual cost. The cost of board, light, heat, and laundry at these dormitories during the past year averaged only \$13.68 per month. The items asked for were allowed by the last General Assembly. They are:

Salary of matron of boys' dormitories.....	\$1,500
One assistant matron for boys' dormitories.....	800
Total	<u>\$2,300</u>

Furnishing, \$3,406. To secure uniformity and sanitation, the State should furnish the dormitories for boys as it has the dormitory for girls. The furniture should include army beds, mattresses, chairs, metal wash stands with bowls, mirror, window shades. The furniture is not an expenditure, but an investment, from which the University may derive a fair rental.

GIRLS' DORMITORY.

Maintenance and equipment.....\$2,900

Ella Carnall Hall is the home of about one hundred of the young lady students. Many of the conveniences and much of the protection of home are afforded at the Hall. The items asked for are needed for the proper supervision and equipment of this dormitory and, with the exception of the provision for new furniture, which was vetoed two years ago, represent current appropriations:

For salary of matron, Girls' Dormitory.....	\$1,200
For housekeeper, Girls' Dormitory.....	600
For janitor, Girls' Dormitory.....	600
For new furniture, Girls' Dormitory.....	500

TRAVELING EXPENSES OF PROFESSOR OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, \$1,000.

The general education board pays the salary of this important officer of the University and, by arrangement with this board, the University agrees to pay his traveling expenses. This item has hitherto been allowed.

SECRETARY TO PRESIDENT, \$1,500.

With the expansion of the activities of the University, the work of the President's office is becoming heavier each year, and the small increase over the last biennial appropriation asked for is more than justified by the additional business of the office.

BAND, \$300.

The cadet band of thirty pieces is a feature of the military organization. It takes part in all military and University ceremonies. The amount asked for, which is needed for the maintenance and equipment of the band, was allowed by the last General Assembly, but was vetoed by the Governor.

CONTINGENT FUND, \$6,000.

University authorities can never foresee all expenses. Breakdowns involving heavy expenses may

occur. Unexpected developments often make outlays necessary. The legislature should provide a flexible sum for such purposes.

HEATING PLANT, \$23,700.

We need additional boiler power and an extension to the boiler room. Two of our present boilers are twenty years old. Two smoke stacks will have to be renewed this coming summer, and it would be advisable to erect at the same time a large stack or chimney of sufficient capacity to provide draft for all the boilers. Extension of the conduit system is needed to connect all of the buildings with the central heating plant. While the request is larger than hitherto, it should be remembered that this item was vetoed three years ago and that provision must be made to cover repairs and renewal of plant for a period of four years.

Ventilation is needed in all of the buildings where classes are held. We are asking for ventilating equipment for University Hall at this time. Much repair work is necessary on our present plant.

INFIRMARY.

Maintenance\$3,000

This item, which was granted two years ago, but vetoed, is most essential to the well-being of the institution. The \$3,000 asked for is needed to pay the salary of a competent nurse, to equip the operating room, and to provide heat.

REPAIRS.

Repairs\$13,190

The University hall and dormitories are sadly in need of repairs, as practically no repair work has been done in the last four years. University Hall is actually dangerous and some rooms have largely lost their usefulness until repairs are made. The woodwork of University Hall has not been painted in over fifteen years. The cornice must be replaced. All the hallways must be refloored. Moreover, the present laundry for the boys' dormitories, built of old material over ten years ago, must be replaced with a new one. The present

building is insanitary and too small. A new building costing about \$3,000, capable of accommodating the needs of the girls as well as the boys, should be built.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING, \$4,500.

The previous appropriation for \$3,000 for stationery and printing was inadequate, it having been necessary to draw upon the contingent fund for about \$1,000. Even then, there was an embarrassing shortage in the catalogue supply last summer and no margin was left for the publication of the bulletins, the exponents of the University's life and needs. As the University grows, the demand for printing will increase.

POSTAGE, \$1,000.

This is the same sum hitherto appropriated. It is needed to cover the cost of all the mail of the President's office, of sending out catalogues and University bulletins.

TRUSTEES' MEETINGS, \$1,500.

That an increase in this item from \$1,000 to \$1,500 is needed is evident from the fact that the trustee fund was exhausted twelve months before the close of the biennial period.

FUEL FUND, \$14,000.

This estimate is based on the cost of fuel in the past. The price of coal is advancing. With the additional expense of heating the new Peabody building for the next two years, this estimate is conservative.

FIREMAN AND SHOP ASSISTANT, \$6,500.

At present it takes from three to five firemen and one engineer. The Peabody building now in course of erection is to have a 100 H. P. boiler and will require an additional man.

NIGHT WATCHMAN, \$1,200.

The night watchman receives fifty dollars per month. For several years we have had a clock system in use that has proven quite satisfactory. The services of a night watchman are necessary to protect the Uni-

versity against loss of valuable property by fire or theft.

PLUMBING, \$2,000.

Much of our plumbing needs replacing. All of it is in bad repair. Practically no new plumbing has been put in for several years. It is necessary to overhaul the whole system before next session.

WATER, \$3,600.

An increase of \$600 is asked for in connection with this item because it will be necessary to provide water for the new Peabody Hall in addition to the buildings heretofore supplied. It is also proposed to sod part of the campus and to provide more water for the athletic field.

SUMMER SCHOOL, \$5,000.

There are many services about the University which the students can perform. Where students can do a piece of work the University authorities always give them preference. This policy enables many worthy young men and women, who could not otherwise do so, to get a college education. However, there is a limit to such work. It is doubtful whether much more than \$10,000 can be used judiciously. The administration of a large student labor fund is attended with difficulties and dangers. No more important lesson can be impressed upon young people than that they must earn what they receive. When the student labor fund is too large the temptation is to award needless jobs, to pad accounts and in other ways to get something for nothing. This is positively demoralizing.

PROGRAM SIGNAL SYSTEM.

Cost\$1,000

On account of the distance between buildings it is difficult to maintain the ordinary program clock signal system for change of classes. Any hand-operated signal system will be irregular. It is thought best, therefore, to mount a large bell on an independent steel tower on the grounds, and to strike the program signals on this bell with a 60 to 80-pound hammer, elec-

trically controlled by a program clock. This bell will also serve as a fire alarm.

A strong summer school at the University will exert a powerful influence in improving the education of the State. It will afford an opportunity for the teachers of Arkansas to continue their education. In this way, it will vitalize the schools of the State. From patriotic considerations the Faculty of the University without assistance have conducted such a school for three years. They were assured that the University treasury would take care of the school after the first year or two. It is not possible to maintain a successful school without assistance. Missouri allows \$10,000 a year for the summer school. It is necessary to engage talent from abroad. For this purpose a small appropriation of \$5,000 for the biennial period is asked.

BUILDINGS.

Owing to the depleted condition of the State treasury, the legislature for the last eight years has cut out of the University bills all building items. This, too, at a time when the institution ought to have been expanding. Some five years ago the physics building was burned and has not been replaced. A few years ago the shops were burned and a temporary makeshift was erected between sessions of the legislature. It has never been replaced with shops adequate to meet our needs. Moreover, the State has erected cheap buildings on the campus. The city of Fort Smith is putting more into her high school building than the State has put into all the buildings on the University campus. While the University authorities do not hope now for all the buildings listed below, yet the State should adopt a building program extending over a period of ten years, during which time scarcely a year should be allowed to pass that does not witness the erection on the campus of a substantial building.

1. Physics and Electrical Engineering Building\$85,000

Since the temporary physical laboratory was destroyed by fire three years ago, physics has been crowded into the lecture room of Engineering Hall.

This room is not suited for laboratory work, is wholly inadequate, and is insufficiently lighted. Engineering Hall is overcrowded, each department needing more room. By removing physics and electrical engineering to another building this crowded condition will be relieved.

Electrical engineering and physics are closely allied subjects and much of the laboratory equipment can be used in common, thereby saving the duplication of apparatus amounting to many thousands of dollars. The following items can be used jointly if the two departments are under one roof:

1. A general workshop for making and repairing apparatus.
2. Storage battery room and storage battery.
3. Compressed air and gas apparatus.
4. General lecture room equipped with direct and alternating current instruments, ammeters, voltmeters, wattmeters, etc.
5. Weighing room with balances.
6. Electrical measurements laboratory.
7. Photometric laboratory.
8. Library and reference room.

2. **Agricultural Building**\$100,000

The present lecture rooms and laboratories at the disposal of the College of Agriculture are wholly inadequate for our present needs. The departments are crowded beyond their capacity and a large additional building is needed.

3. **Dairy Barn**\$5,000

The dairy department at the present time is using a part of the barn belonging to the department of agronomy, but should have quarters of its own, both departments being crowded.

4. **Library**\$100,000

No university can have a vital intellectual life without a library. The second floor of one wing of University Hall is now used as a library. The library has grown beyond the capacity of the room. More-

over, the library is the general study hall for the students. For this purpose it is inadequate. A separate fireproof building for the library should be erected and equipped in a manner worthy of a great state university.

5. Shop Building\$50,000

Our present shop building was erected as a temporary structure immediately after the shop burned about ten years ago; it has only half the floor space of the former one. The present shop would make a good store room and lumber shed as an annex to the now shop. Almost all state universities have shop buildings costing over one hundred thousand dollars. The building is a real need.

6. Electrical Power Plant\$25,000

The University campus, containing dormitories for boys and girls, is dark at night and students who have occasion to be out must grope their way about the campus. As a business proposition, it will be a paying investment for the State to install its own power plant, in place of buying electric power as it now does. All modern machine shops are equipped with electric motor drive. The University is training young men for engineering and industrial work. Why should they not have the advantage of modern equipment?

7. Biology-Geology Building\$75,000

These departments are cramped in close quarters in University Hall. To serve the University properly, a separate building with well-equipped laboratories should be supplied.

8. Gymnasium\$50,000

One of the imperative needs of the University is a gymnasium. The gymnasium would be a center of student life, its benefits would reach that large majority of the student body who, under the system of athletics as at present conducted without a gymnasium, get little or no physical exercise. Competent medical examiners and instructors, after a thorough examination of the student, would prescribe the proper exercises to correct any physical defects he might have. In

this way, many boys and girls who would otherwise go through life physically, and therefore more or less mentally handicaped would be built up into strong, vigorous men and women. With the possible exception of one or two of the newly-made states, Arkansas has the only state university that does not number among its buildings a well equipped gymnasium.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

May 30, 1911, by act of the legislature, the State acquired possession of the Medical College of the University, hitherto a privately owned institution. In consideration of conveyances to the State of properties valued at some \$65,000, the act pledged the faith of the State to conduct the medical college as an integral part of the University in a first class manner according to the standard required of medical colleges by the American Association of Medical Colleges. To this end the act pledged that the General Assembly would appropriate for the support of the College of Medicine as it does for the maintenance of other parts of the University.

Medical education in the United States is under the supervision of the Council of Education of the American Medical Association and the Association of American Medical Colleges. If the graduates of our College of Medicine are to obtain recognition by examining boards and enjoy state reciprocity, the minimum requirements set out by the two bodies must be met by us; otherwise our graduates will be denied the right to appear before licensing boards. The standard of medical education is being raised rapidly, and if our school is to take its place among medical colleges, an appropriation for its support is necessary. Individual as well as public health require that medical education be placed upon a solid scientific basis. This is impossible so long as it is commercialized, that is so long as the private interest of the instructors is dependent upon the profits of the school. Medical education must be either endowed by private capital or subsidized by the State. Arkansas should provide sufficient funds at once to raise the College of Medicine to the A grade.

The laboratories are in poor condition and must be strengthened at once.

The question of housing the college is also a problem. Temporary arrangements have been made for the current year for the use of the east wing of the old State House for the laboratories. The General Assembly in making final disposition of the old State House would do well to consider the needs of the College of Medicine. If permanent quarters can not be provided there, the General Assembly will be under the necessity of appropriating at once for buildings.

One of the requirements of the Association of American Medical Colleges is that the school shall have at least six professors who shall devote their entire time to teaching. This is the minimum requirement; there should be not less than twenty full-time men.

The maintenance budget here given was carefully worked out by the several heads of departments and

Dean Morgan Smith:

Salary	\$29,360
Laboratory equipments and maintenance.....	17,671
Miscellaneous	12,920

This item includes fuel, light, water, stationery and postage, insurance, printing, books, periodicals, repairs, etc.

Total.....	\$59,951
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Respectfully submitted,

GEO. B. COOK,
R. O. HERBERT,
GUSTAVE JONES,
HENRY B. McKENZIE,
FRANCIS P. HALL,
THOS. A. TURNER,
EDGAR BREWSTER,
CHAS. C. REID.

Report of Secretary of Board of Trustees

Following is the financial report of the Secretary of the Board of Trustees for the period beginning July 1, 1911, and ending December 1, 1912, showing appropriations, receipts, expenditures and balances remaining of each fund belonging to the University, the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Branch Normal College:

UNIVERSITY

Fund	Balance		Legislative Appropriation		Receipts	Total	Expenditure		Balance
	July 1, '11	\$	Ses. 1911	*\$			Dec. 1, '12	\$	
Ancient Language.....		\$ 79.00	-----	*\$	75.00	\$ 154.00	\$ 106.04	\$ 47.96	
Annual	38.15		-----	-----	-----	38.15	19.00	19.15	
Art			-----	*	241.53	241.53	109.53	132.00	
Athletic			-----	*	1,600.00	1,600.00	331.57	1,268.43	
Band	1.89		-----	-----	-----	1.89	-----	-----	1.89
Biology	56.91		-----	*	612.22	669.13	421.94	247.19	

REPORT OF SECRETARY BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Contd.

	Legislative		Receipts	Total	Expenditure	Balance Dec. 1, '12
	Balance July 1, '11	Appropriation Ses. 1911				
Boys' Dormitory-----	59.17	\$ 2,300.00	-----	2,359.17	1,775.00	584.17
Expended:						
Matron -----		\$1,190.00				
Assistant Matron -----		585.00				
		<u>\$1,775.00</u>				
Carpenter-----	-----		-----	1,800.00	1,275.00	525.00
Chemistry -----	189.85	3,000.00	1,679.96	4,869.81	3,630.16	1,239.65
Expended:						
Student deposits returned-----		\$ 389.87				
Plumbing and repairs-----		78.25				
Lab., ass't janitors, etc. -----		412.30				
Freight, express, drayage-----		95.32				
Gasoline -----		145.73				
Electric light -----		18.00				
Apparatus and supplies-----		1,953.08				
Books Journals, etc. -----		336.88				
Office supplies -----		58.75				
Fees to E. E. and C. E. Depts--		100.00				
Miscellaneous -----		41.98				
		<u>\$3,630.16</u>				

REPORT OF SECRETARY BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Contd.

Fund	Legislative			Receipts	Total	Expenditure	Balance Dec. 1, '12
	Balance July 1, '11	Appropriation Ses. 1911					
Civil Engineering -----	492.05	-----	*	844.00	1,336.05	613.28	722.77
Contingent -----	1.87	-----		20,002.35	20,004.22	18,386.26	1,617.96
Economics and Sociology -----	284.75	-----	*	100.00	384.75	340.44	44.31
Education -----	-----	-----	*	75.00	75.00	38.95	36.05
Electrical Engineering -----	1.02	-----	*	926.30	927.32	496.88	430.44
English -----	95.58	-----	*	100.00	195.58	100.48	95.10
Fireman -----	227.19	-----		-----	4,227.19	3,139.41	1,087.78
Fuel -----	6.38	12,000.00		49.12	12,055.50	8,365.28	3,690.22
Expended:							
Coal -----		\$4,172.31					
Freight -----		3,156.77					
Hauling -----		1,036.20					
		<u>8,365.28</u>					
Furniture—Main Building -----	263.57	-----		-----	263.57	218.45	45.12
Geology -----	44.16	-----	*	125.00	169.16	127.04	42.12
Germanic Language -----	-----	-----	*	75.00	75.00	36.94	38.06

REPORT OF SECRETARY BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Contd.

Fund	Legislative			Total	Expenditure	Balance Dec. 1, '12
	Balance July 1, '11	Appropriation Ses. 1911	Receipts			
Girls' Dormitory -----	389.50	2,400.00	-----	2,789.50	1,680.00	1,109.50
Expended:						
Matron -----	\$ 840.00					
Housekeeper -----	420.00					
Janitor -----	420.00					
	<u>\$1,680.00</u>					
Glee Club -----			*	150.00	6.12	143.88
Heating Plant -----	94.80	-----	2,539.04	2,633.84	1,171.93	1,461.91
Expended:						
Electric Lights -----	\$ 117.69					
Repairs, plumbing, etc. -----	353.87					
Freight and express -----	28.37					
Firemen and helpers -----	415.65					
Lumber, cement, etc. -----	184.60					
Oil -----	44.85					
Miscellaneous -----	26.90					
	<u>\$1,171.93</u>					

REPORT OF SECRETARY BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Contd.

Fund	Legislative		Receipts	Total	Expenditure	Balance Dec. 1, '12
	Balance July 1, '11	Appropriation Ses. 1911				
History -----	2.65	-----	* 100.00	102.65	23.40	79.25
Infirmary -----	.60	-----	* 1,877.96	1,878.56	1,878.56	-----
Insurance -----	197.13	3,000.00	5.49	3,202.62	1,467.54	1,735.08
Interest on Bonds -----	-----	-----	6,960.00	6,960.00	6,960.00	-----
Library -----	1.59	-----	* 500.00	501.59	190.09	311.50
Mathematics -----	-----	-----	* 50.00	50.00	27.13	22.87
Mechanic Arts -----	189.09	-----	* 76.13	265.22	253.85	11.37
Mechanical Engineering -----	429.92	-----	* 1,125.91	1,555.83	1,052.98	502.85
Medal—Bryan -----	45.00	-----	20.00	65.00	25.00	40.00
Military -----	1.69	-----	* 75.00	76.69	31.87	44.82
Mining -----	38.74	-----	-----	38.74	38.74	-----
Morrill -----	-----	-----	† 72,727.28	72,727.28	52,244.47	20,482.81
Museum -----	158.66	-----	-----	158.66	70.71	87.95
Music -----	18.78	-----	408.55	427.33	427.33	-----
Night Watch -----	58.04	1,200.00	-----	-----	856.70	401.34
Peabody Hall -----	-----	-----	‡ 40,000.00	40,000.00	20,785.11	19,214.89
Philosophy -----	.60	-----	* 50.00	50.60	3.60	47.00
Physical Education -----	-----	-----	* 159.14	159.14	63.94	95.20
Physics -----	100.01	5,000.00	285.00	5,385.01	4,241.78	1,143.23

REPORT OF SECRETARY BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Contd.

Fund	Legislative			Total	Expenditure	Balance
	Balance	Appropriation	Receipts			
	July 1, '11	Ses. 1911			Dec. 1, '12	
Expended:						
Apparatus and supplies-----		\$3,455.88				
Books, stationery, periodicals--		221.83				
Freight and express-----		54.77				
Light, power, tel., etc-----		249.28				
Janitor and student help-----		93.20				
Misc. and supplies-----		166.82				
		<u>\$4,241.78</u>				
Pipes and pipe coverings-----			100.00	100.00		100.00
Plumbing -----			*	250.00	53.65	196.35
Postage -----	315.32	1,000.00		1,315.32	753.31	562.01
Professor of Secondary Education-----		1,000.00		1,000.00	750.00	250.00
Repairs -----	367.66		*	620.35	433.08	554.93
Roofs -----	129.99			129.99	129.99	
Romance Languages -----	105.14		*	75.00	121.60	58.54
Salary -----	10.86	102,000.00		102,010.86	72,734.32	29,276.54
Sanitary Improvements -----	5.86			5.86	2.50	3.36
Secretary to President-----	174.38	960.00		1,134.38	835.00	299.38
Stationery and Printing-----		3,000.00		3,000.00	2,837.73	162.27
Student Labor -----	1.85	1,000.00		1,001.85	521.07	480.78

REPORT OF SECRETARY BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Contd.

Fund	Legislative			Receipts	Total	Expenditure	Balance Dec. 1, '12
	Balance July 1, '11	Appropriation Ses. 1911					
Trustees	-----	1,000 00	-----		1,000.00	984.26	15.74
Water	-----	3,000.00	-----		3,500.00	2,136.27	1,363.73
Y. M. C. A.	-----	*	-----	1,000.00	1,000.00	300.00	700.00
Y. W. C. A.	-----	9.07	-----	250.00	259.07	84.07	175.00
Totals	\$5,188.47	\$147,760.00	\$155,810.33		\$308,758.80	\$215,709.35	\$93,049.45

*The following amounts were transferred from the contingent and interest-on-bonds funds to the credit of departments: Art, \$140.00; Ancient Language, \$75.00; Athletics, \$1,600.00; Biology, \$75.00; Civil Engineering, \$150.00; Economics, \$100.00; Education, \$75.00; English, \$100.00; Electrical Engineering, \$150.00; Geology, \$75.00; Germanic Language, \$75.00; Glee Club, \$150.00; History, \$100.00; Library, \$500.00; Mathematics, \$50.00; Military, \$75.00; Mechanical Engineering, \$350.00; Philosophy, \$50.00; Physical Education, \$150.00; Plumbing, \$250.00; Repairs, \$510.00; Romance Languages, \$75.00; Y. M. C. A., \$1,000.00 (Secretary's salary); Y. W. C. A. \$250.00 (Secretary's salary).

†Eight-elevenths of Congressional appropriation of \$50,000 annually, for the fiscal years 1911-12 and 1912-13.

‡Donation to the University from the trustees of the Peabody Education Fund.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

Fund	Balance July 1, '11	Leg. Appr. Ses. 1911	Receipts	Total	Expended	Balance Dec. 1, '12	Ov'rdr'n Dec. 1, '12
Dairy sales	-----	-----	\$31,024.67	\$ 31,024.67	\$ 35,715.42	-----	\$3,690.75
Farmers' Institute	-----	\$ 8,000.00 *	400.00	8,400.00	8,398.84	1.16	-----
Manufacture of Hog Cholera Serum	-----	2,000.00	830.21	2,830.21	2,860.50	-----	30 29
Sub-stations	-----	6,000.00	-----	7,874.55	5,967.24	1,907.31	-----
Sales	-----	-----	842.13	842.13	1,332.53	-----	490.40
Tick eradication (special tax N. W.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dist.)	-----	-----	7,157.50	7,157.50	7,151.37	6.13	-----
Salary	4.48	23,200.00	132.30	23,336.78	23,304.62	32.16	-----
Veterinary clinic	10.33	-----	26.65	36.98	3.50	33.48	-----
Boys' Corn Club	-----	-----	525.00	525.00	425.00	100.00	-----
Chemistry	-----	-----	338.92	338.92	314.25	24.67	-----
Animal Husbandry	-----	-----	459.65	459.65	459.65	-----	-----
Adams	603.82	-----	† 22,500.00	23,193.49	23,206.19	-----	12.70
Hatch	-----	-----	89.67	-----	-----	-----	-----
	-----	-----	† 22,488.00	22,488.00	25,455.37	-----	2,967.37
Totals	\$2,493 18	\$39,200.00	\$86,814.70	\$128,507.88	\$133,594.48	\$2,104.91	\$7,191.15

*From University contingent fund.

†Congressional appropriation 1911-12 and 1912-13, payable quarterly.

BRANCH NORMAL COLLEGE

Fund	Bal. 7/1/11	Leg. Appr. Ses. 1911	Receipts	Total	Expend. Bal. 12/1/12
Contingent	\$ 113.34	-----	\$ 265.00	\$ 378.34	\$ 327.73
Fuel	620.99	900.00	-----	1,520.99	265.03
Furniture	299.65	-----	-----	299.65	92.50
Insurance	295.00	250.00	-----	545.00	150.00
Main Building	6,002.93	-----	-----	6,002.93	-----
Janitor	-----	200.00	-----	200.00	175.00
Morrill	2,581.43	-----	* 27,272.72	29,854.15	11,195.12
Phys. Apparatus	100.00	-----	-----	100.00	-----
Repairs	61.70	-----	-----	61.70	37.43
Salaries	10,905.68	11,000.00	-----	21,905.68	8,325.00
Totals	\$20,980.72	\$12,350.00	\$27,537.72	\$60,868.44	\$20,567.81
					\$40,300.63

*Three-elevenths of Congressional appropriation of \$50,000.00 annually, for the fiscal years 1911-12 and 1912-13.

†The appropriation 1909-11 was in excess of requirement for salaries, and \$4,450.00 of this balance has not been withdrawn from State Treasury.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. CRAVENS, Secretary.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



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